Volume 4 Number 1

PURPOSE of the ARCADIAN is to act as a user-dominated forum for the dissemination of material having to do with the Bally/AstroVision Arcade cum computer. We include programs, operational hints, tutorials, and hardware items of value. The underlying reason for the paper is to help us all understand how and why the machine operates the way it does. We can then make it operate the way we want it to and expand its usefulness.

HISTORY in a nutshell - The Chicago mail order house of JS&A advertised the Bally system in popular magazines in late 1977, and a number of us bought the unit. There were lots of promises of expansion capability and actual hardware to be available in mid-1978. Delivery was poor, some of the promised material never did show up. The Basic cartridge did appear and I started this paper in November, 1978. I got tired of waiting for the Add-On memory expansion and was about to contract to get one made for us, when the Fidelity Electronics purchase became imminent. We took a second look and opted out, because there was no way we could compete with a factory product. We started to look at smaller projects, and eventually the expansions called 'Blue Ram' and 'Viper' became available. AstroVision finally took over the Bally Consumer Products Div. product, and is now aggressively moving ahead with new videocades and the AddUnder expansion unit.

TECHNICAL ASPECTS of this paper include the fact that all typing is done on an Apple, using the Super Text word processor system, and the output is printed of a Comprint 912S electrostatic printer. Programs are printed using the Arcade as the driver, using the *PRINT command and a tap from the cassette interface. A minor inconvenience is that the printer does not have a divide sign, a multiply sign, or a right arrow - instead, it prints out a lower case letter, as follows:

a = right arrow → b = multiply * c = divide →

CALIFORNIA HERE I COME! is being heard around the halls of AstroVision! Yes, they are moving their offices to a small town near Sacramento, and will have a second production facility there. The move is taking place about the time you will be receiving this. The new address will be 11167 Trade Center Drive, Suite D, Rancho Cordoba, CA 95670.

ASTROVISION BASIC FEATURES: EDITOR

Editing of programs is now considerably easier. The operation is: Type the line number of the line to be corrected. Press PAUSE repeatedly to recall each individual entry in the line, one by one. Use ERASE to back up (and therefore eliminate) an entry, allowing the typing in of additional or replacement entries.

You can continue to PAUSE until the entire line is shown, and one more entry will act as the GO command. As a short cut, if you make a change in the beginning of a long line, instead of using PAUSE repeatedly to get to the end of the line, use WORDS SPACE to enter the entire corrected line.

Utilization: After entering a taped program, I LIST the program and watch for ???. Mark down the line numbers where these appear, and when the whole program has been listed, I go back to correct each line. List the single line using LIST nnn,1 where nnn is the line number (the comma and 1 tell the machine to just list one line). Then I look to see where the ??? tells me the problem is, use the PAUSE control, etc., as described above to make the corrections, and finally re-list the line to see that it is correct.



This page is written for the new ARCADIAN reader to give him a very short updating to today's status.

WHAT HAVE I BOUGHT???

The Arcade machine that you have contains four built-in programs as in the literature that came with the machine, and it will accept described Videocades in the game slot for other games, as produced by AstroVision/Bally. One of these Videocades is entitled "Basic", and of this cartridge will allow you to access the Z-80 microprocessor located inside the machine, and that is what we are all The machine contains three custom circuits, not available in any other TV that help the Z-80 perform. These special circuits are game, enclosed in three integrated circuit chips called DATA, INPUT/OUTPUT, and Also included is a memory consisting of approximately 4000 bytes ADDRESS. Random Access Memory (RAM), and 8000 bytes of Read Only Memory (ROM). When you insert the Basic cartridge, you can personally enter a program of up to 1800 bytes into the 4000 byte RAM. The Basic is derived from "Palo Alto Tiny Basic" written by Dr. L. Wang a number of years ago. A listing and discussion of this language is contained in Volume One of "Dr. Dobbs' Journal of Computer Calisthenics and Orthodontia" (Still available at some the bigger computer outlets.) We can supply a listing with remarks of the Bally Basic and the AstroVision Basic. Both of these Basics were written by Jay Fenton.

As mentioned above, the largest program that can by entered into the Arcade is 1800 bytes. While some clever program entries have been made to utilize this space efficiently, it is woefully small for any serious programming. To alleviate that problem, 'three avenues of enlargement are available:

1. The AstroVision Add Under. This item is currently in a pre-production prototype construction phase. That is, all the critical design parameters have been set and some hand-wired units are being built to test the concept. Meanwhile, the printed circuit board is being laid out for the production version. These prototypes will be available for show/operation at the Consumer Electronics Show (CES) early next year (where most new products are shown to wholesalers). By that time the production system should be moving along well enough so that hardware will be available by February or March for deliveries to start. We shall see. The Add Under will have enough memory for any reasonable program, and a new, different, language called ZGRASS. Its projected cost is \$600.

2. The Perkins Engineering "Blue Ram". This memory addition allows you to expand your programs by 4000 bytes. It plugs directly onto the 50-pin connector at the back of the Arcade, and has a separate power supply. In addition to providing raw memory for programming, numerous 'extras' are included or available to enhance its operation. A keyboard can be attached, for example, and a new language cartridge was just announced. 1004 Pleasant Ave., Boyne City, MI, 49712

3. Alternative Engineering produces the "Viper System", which has a modular approach to memory expansion. A large box contains a power supply and one (Viper 1) or more (Viper 5 or 10) memory cards (each card has about 16000 bytes). The Arcade sits on top of the Viper box and is connected by a short cable using the 50-pin connector at the rear. A keyboard is available as an extra. The Viper package includes a free copy of the Extended Basic language on tape. P.O.Box 128, Gardiner, ME 04345

Author Steve Walters has sent us a variation and explanation of the hoading method he suggests for his program that was listed in the last issue, p.126.

The technique used to load the HALLOWEEN GRAPHICS program involves the direct mode (i.e., no line numbers used). A general explanation was printed in the ARCADIAN in Vol.3, No. 2, p. 20-21 (Dec., 1980) with a correction added in Vol.3, No. 3, p. 31 (Jan., 1981).

For the HALLOWEEN GRAPHICS program, the specific tape-loading procedure is as follows, after you have entered the program (ARCADIAN p. 126) in the computer:

1. enter the following in direct mode (no line number):

:PRINT; TV=0; TV=1; PRINT; PRINT ".HALLOWEEN GRAPHICS"; PRINT ".BY S. WALTERS 10/80"; PRINT; LIST; PRINT; PRINT ".STANDBY FOR"; PRINT ":RETURN; :INPUT 2"

Do not press ${\sf GO}$ yet. Turn your tape recorder on "record" to record the program, then press ${\sf GO}$.

You will see ?? for the input code, then the title, then the program list. When you see the last item (:RETURN; :INPUT 2) appear on the screen, immediately turn off the tape recorder, but do no rewind the tape.

 We will now add the data trailer to the tape. Clear the computer memory, then enter LINES 10 thru 40 on ARCADIAN page 127.

Then in direct mode enter :PRINT; RUN but do not press GO yet. Turn your tape recorder on "record" to record the data, then press GO.

Again you will see ?? for the input code, then the data print on the screen, and then the last item (:RETURN; RUN). Turn the tape recorder off, rewind, and clear the computer memory.

 The tape is now ready to load and will run automatically when input is completed. Load the tape into the computer using :INPUT l since the TV input code "l" was used.

The actual input operation involves the following for the computer:

:INPUT 1 opens the input port, and the computer then responds to the input code 1 by inputing the title (which is ignored by the computer since the period preceeds the characters) and the program. the :RETURN instruction then closes the input port, and the :INPUT 2 reopens the port for an input code 2. This eliminates the junk which results if the tape is simply stopped and restarted for the two taping steps.

The input code 2 causes the computer to input the data, :RETURN then closes the input port and RUN causes the program to start automatically at the end of the loading.

Ad:

*** BLUE RAM SUPER EXTENDED BASIC *** FOR USE WITH THE BLUE RAM AND ITS ACCESSORIES. THIS LANGUAGE COMES IN A NORMAL CARTRIDGE AND HAS ALL OF THE FEATURES OF THE STANDARD BALLY BASIC -PLUS- ALL OF THESE ADDITIONAL FEATURES BY JAY FENTON AND (*)PERKINS ENGINEERING:

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This program is Nuclear Math, discussed on page 8.

```
1 L=1;Q=0;S=1;T=80;&(9)=43;BC=248;FC=92;NT=0;GOTO 80
  2 E=RND (10)-1;F=RND (10)-1;RETURN
  3 E=RND (90)+9;F=RND (90)+9;RETURN
  4 E=RND (900)+99;F=RND (900)+99;RETURN
                                                          Michigan User Group meeting on
  5 E=RND (6384)+9999;F=RND (6384)+9999;RETURN
  6 E=RND (22768)+9999;F=RND (22768)+9999;RETURN
                                                        Nov 22, in Northville. Call Don
  7 E=RND (181); F=RND (181); RETURN
                                                          Gladden (address below) or 313-
  8 E=RND (3); F=RND (3); RETURN
                                                          437-3984 for details.
  9 F=RND (20)b5;E=FbRND (10);RETURN
 10 F=RND (9); E=FbRND (10); RETURN
 11 F=RND (9); E=FbRND (100); RETURN
 12 F=RND (999); E=RND (32)bF; RETURN
 13 CX=27; CY=-16; RETURN
 15 GOSUB 13; PRINT "SØRRY!"; FOR A=1TO 250; NEXT A; T=T+5; GOSUB 13; PRINT "
RETURN
 16 GOSUB M; BOX 29,-14,80,40,2; RETURN
 20 L=Sc5+1; IF L<1L=1
 22 IF QcS X=RM; IF Q#SIF Qc(Q-S)IF X>RM-1L=L-1
 25 IF L<1L=1
                           2 see p. 1 explanation
 26 IF L>4L=4
 27 RETURN
 28 CX=34;CY=0;NT=0;PRINT $1,E;CX=20;CY=-8;TV=K;CX=34;CY=-8;PRINT $1,F;BOX 40,-
13,50,1,1;CX=22;CY=-20;INPUT "?"G;Q=Q+1;RETURN
 29 CX=27; PRINT "CØRRECT!"; T=T-2; S=S+1; RETURN
 30 BOX -52,-3,1,59,2;FOR Z=40T0 T;NT=2;MU=Z;BOX -52,Z-72,1,1,1;NEXT Z;RETURN
 32 GOSUB P; IF G=EbFGOSUB R; RETURN
 33 RETURN
  34 IF (T(41)+(T)99)GOTO Y
 35 RETURN
  40 FOR A=-31TO 21STEP 10;CY=A;PRINT #0,B;B=B+10;NEXT A;RETURN
  80 CLEAR ; CY=0; PRINT "INPUT + - b c?"; K=KP; N=Kb10
  90 NT=0; CLEAR ; BOX -45,0,44,79,1; BOX -45,0,42,77,3; BOX -45,0,40,75,1; BOX -45,0
,36,71,3;BOX -52,29,7,6,1;BOX -52,29,5,4,3
100 BOX -52,-3,3,58,1;BOX -52,-3,1,59,3;FOR A=-31TO 26STEP 2;BOX -50,A,1,1,1;NE
XT A; FOR A=-31TO 21STEP 10; BOX -49, A, 1, 1, 1; CX=-43
 110 CY=A; PRINT #1, A+71; NEXT A; &(0)=0; &(1)=0; &(2)=7; &(3)=7; &(9)=18; GOTO N
 430 GOSUB C; GOSUB L+1; GOSUB P; IF G=E+FGOSUB R
                                                                    Don Gladden
 432 GOSUB 16; IF G#E+FGOSUB 15
 434 GOSUB O; GOTO N
                                                                    59400 Nine Mile Road
 450 GOSUB C
                                                                    South Luon, MI 48178
 452 IF L<4GOSUB L+1; IF E>FGOSUB P; GOTO V
 455 IF L=4GOSUB 6; IF E>FGOSUB P; GOTO V
 460 GOTO 452
 470 IF G=E-FGOSUB R
 480 GOSUB 16; IF G#E-FGOSUB 15
 490 GOSUB O; GOTO N
 980 GOSUB C
 982 IF (L=2)+(L=3)GOSUB L;GOSUB W
 984 IF L=1GOSUB B;GOSUB W
 986 IF L=4GOSUB 7; GOSUB W
 987 GOSUB 16; IF G#EbFGOSUB 15
 989 GOSUB O: GOTO N
 990 GOSUB C
992 GOSUB L+8; GOSUB P; IF G=EcFGOSUB R
 994 GOSUB 16; IF G#EcFGOSUB 15
 995 GOSUB O; GOTO N
1000 &(10)=0;CLEAR;B=35;FOR A=80T0 50STEP -3;B=B-4;B0X -35,B+8,A,4,1;B0X -35,-B
-8, A, 4, 1; BOX 35, B-8, A, 4, 1; BOX 35, -B-8, A, 4, 1; NEXT A
1010 &(9)=43;FOR A=0T0 180;&(10)=A;NEXT A;IF T>99GOT0 1050
1030 GOTO 1100
1050 B=0;&(16)=RND (5)+250;&(17)=RND (5)+250;&(18)=RND (5)+130;&(19)=RND (5)+58;
&(21)=255; &(22)=255
1060 &(23)=255; FOR A=1TO 80; MU=A; BC=Ab3; B=B+2; BOX 0,0,B,B,3; NEXT A; FOR A=16TO 23
;&(A)=0; NEXT A; GOTO 1110
1100 CX=-36;CY=0;PRINT PLANT SAVED!";FOR A=1TO 30;FOR D=1TO 150;NEXT D;BC=RND
(32)b8;FC=BC+4+RND (32)b8;NEXT A
1105 CY=-8; PRINT " YOU GOT ", #1, S-1, " OUT OF ", Q, "!!!
1108 FOR A=1TO 500; NEXT A
                                                                 New User Group in Peoria
1110 PRINT " TO PLAY AGAIN PRESS A KEY"; IF KPRUN
```

Gerry Thatcher 309-383-4238
Bob Walker 309-745-8225

4D2 is an interesting graphics program that has a number of subtleties, made up by Rusty Blommaert and Dale Smith.

George Moses added lines 3000 and 3010 as a tool for getting the string variables loaded onto tape once you have entered them into the computer, as follows:

Enter the entire program, down through line 3010, then RUN it. The program will first review the contents of @(1) /because of line 2400/, and since the contents are now 0, it will start the process of asking you to enter the string variables, 0 through 87. Enter these from the list on the right. When through, RUN the program again. This time, when the program looks at @(1), it will see the desired 8693, and will jump to line 2450 and continue. Now, to load the program on tape, and save all those strings you just finished loading, HALT the program while it is running, start your tape recorder on RECORD, and enter GOTO 3000. You will see some strange activity as the entire program is loaded at the top of the screen only - have no fear, its ok.



only - have no fear, its ok.			
Carl Man 10 Street	2050 F=16706;G=18771;H=67;RETUR	N RETURN	
10 GOTO 2400	2060 F=17952;G=20053;H=32;RETUR		
20 XY=0;LINE X,Y,3	2070 F=16711;G=17741;H=83;RETUR		
30 IF Y XY=0; LINE X, -Y, 3	2080 F=21837;G=18771;H=67;RETUR		
40 IF XIF Y XY=0; LINE -X, -Y, 3	2090 F=22305;G=22351;H=33;RETUR		
50 IF X XY=0; LINE -X, Y, 3	2100 F=17736;G=19532;H=79;RETUR		
60 RETURN			
70 CALL20078	2110 F=16928; G=17753; H=32; RETUR	1	
80 CALL20078	2200 FOR Z=1TO 32767		
90 IF TR(1)=0RETURN	2210 W=Zc9	0= -6715	45= -767
100 &(3)=44	2220 GOSUB 2030+RMb10	1= 8693	46= 11263
110 :RETURN	2230 W=Zc2	2= 19998	47= 2423
120 CLEAR	2240 IF RM=0GOSUB 200	3= -4090	48= 16582
130 CALL1532	2250 FOR V=3TO 17STEP 2	4= 7387	49= 11127
140 &(10)=176	2260 W=ZcV	5=-25429	50= 2423
160 NT=1	2270 IF RM=0GOSUB Vb100	6= 3855	51=-32570
170 GOSUB 2000	2280 NEXT V	7= 3855	52= 11127
18Ø STOP	2290 NEXT Z	8= 20284	53= 2423
200 FOR X=3TO 79STEP 2	2300 GOTO 2200	9=-28290	
210 BOX 0,0,X,X,3	2399 .SET-UP SECTION:	10= 11127	55= 11127
220 NEXT X	2400 IF @(1)=8693GOTO 2450	11= 12517	56= 2423
230 GOTO 70	2410 FOR R=0TO 87	12= -2807	
300 FOR Y=79TO 3STEP -2	2420 PRINT R,	13=-14722	
310 BOX 0,0,Y+Y-1,Y,3	2430 INPUT ""@(R)	14= 30472	
	2440 NEXT R	15= 58	
320 NEXT Y	2450 :RETURN	16= -3762	61=-14770
330 GOTO 70	2460 CLEAR	17=-24473	
500 FOR Y=0TO 40STEP 10	2470 : INPUT	18= 1824	02 12
510 FOR X=5TO 75STEP 10	2480 CALL1532	19=-25542	63= 15878
520 GOSUB 20	2490 &(9)=44	20= 12878	64= 332
530 NEXT X	2500 &(10)=172	21= 19975	65= -8
540 NEXT Y	2510 A=-43; B=1845; C=-22499	22= 4015	66= 12809
550 GOTO 70	2520 D=20088;E=-13871	23= 3855	67= 19999
700 FOR Y=0TO 39	2530 GOSUB 2020	24= 28431	00 1001
710 X=78-2bY	2540 CALL20078		69= 2817
720 GOSUB 20	2550 FOR R=0TO 87	25=-14724	70= -4856
730 NEXT Y	2560 %(2bR+19824)=@(R)	26=-24491	71= -3653
740 GOTO 70	2570 FC=Rb8-696	27= 1824	12 10000
900 RETURN	2580 NEXT R	28=-25030	73=-13829
1100 FOR X=0T0 79	2590 J=8438;K=19824	29= 12878	74= 30451
1110 Y=39-Xc2	2600 L=16115;M=-4786	30= 19976	75= 64
1120 GOSUB 20	2610 N=15943; O=-11390	31= -19025	76= 0
1130 NEXT X	2620 P=-1267; Q=201	32= 3122	77= 1
1140 GOTO 70	2630 CALL20078	33= 31822	78= 0
1300 X=79	2640 CALL20100	34= 21974	79= 0
1310 FOR Y=0TO 42	2650 &(9)=20	35= 8352	80= 0
1320 GOSUB 20	2660 GOTO 2200	36= 14855	81= 0
1330 NEXT Y	2000 0010 2200	37= 20122	82= 0
1340 GOTO 70		38= 2354	83= Ø
1500 RETURN	Rusty Blommaert	39= -20658	84= 0
1700 Y=42		40= 3855	85= 0
1710 FOR X=0TO 79	2901 Willens Dr. #6	41= 3855	86= -256
1720 GOSUB 20	Melrose Park, IL 60164	42= 2866	87=19456
1730 NEXT X		43= -7858	
1740 GOTO 70		44= 32485	
2000 F=21024;G=19494;H=00;RETURN			
2010 F=20303;G=21328;H=33;RETURN			
2020 F-12212: C-12869: H=00: RETURN			

2020 F=13313; G=12868; H=00; RETURN 2030 F=16706; G=19532; H=89; RETURN 2040 F=21313; G=21076; H=79; RETURN

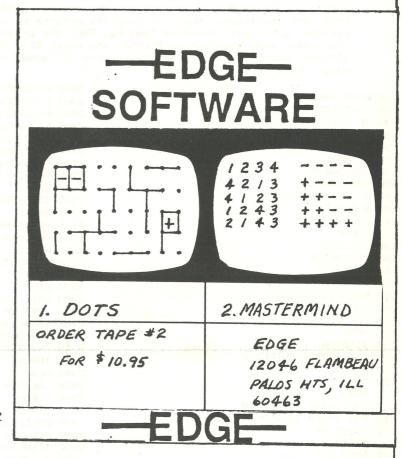


- 1
- 3 .CODER-DECODER
- 5 .ED GROEBE
- 6 CLEAR
- 7 BC=8:FC=7
- 9 PRINT "AT END OF MESSAGE KEY IN \$"; PRINT ; PRINT
- 10 PRINT "KEY 1(CODE) OR 2(DECODE)
- 15 PRINT
- 20 M=KP; IF (M>50)GOTO 20
- 30 TV=M; IF M=50M=-1
- 35 PRINT ; IF M=49M=1; GOSUB 550
- 38 PRINT
- 40 PRINT "ENTER MESSAGE
- 45 PRINT
- 50 FOR Z=1TO 284
- 60 IF Z<1Z=1
- 70 @(Z)=KP
- 80 IF @(Z)=36G0T0 200
- 90 IF @(Z)=31GOTO 400
- 100 TV=@(Z)
- 110 NEXT Z
- 200 PRINT ; E=Z-1
- 210 FOR Z=1TO E
- 220 IF M=-1GOSUB 490
- 230 IF @(Z)<78S=1
- 240 IF @(Z)<58S=0
- 250 IF @(Z)>77S=-1
- 260 @(Z)=@(Z)+(Sb13)
- 270 IF M=1GOSUB 490
- 280 TV=@(Z)
- 290 NEXT Z
- 295 IF M=-1GOTO 600
- 298 PRINT ; PRINT
- 300 PRINT "WANT IT DECODED? KEY
- 310 M=KP; IF M=50M=-1; GOTO 200
- 320 GOTO 310
- 400 IF CX=-77CY=CY+8; Z=Z-26; BOX 0, CY, 160, 8, 2; GOTO 60
- 410 CX=CX-6; BOX CX, CY, 6, 8, 2; Z=Z-1; GOTO 60
- 490 IF @(Z) < 58RETURN
- 500 N=(Z-(Zc10)b10)
- 510 IF N>7N=7
- $520 \ @(Z) = @(Z) NbM$
- 530 RETURN
- 550 PRINT "USE LETTERS & NUMBERS ONLY"; RETURN
- 600 IF KPRUN

Bowling Secretary program -- calculates and stores averages, handicaps, games bowled, and total pins for entire bowling league. Sold as witten for \$6.95, or custom written for your league (need bowler's names, team numbers and handicapping info. (pct. used)) for \$12.95 Don Gladden 59400 Nine Mile, South Lyon, MI 48178 (313) 437-3984

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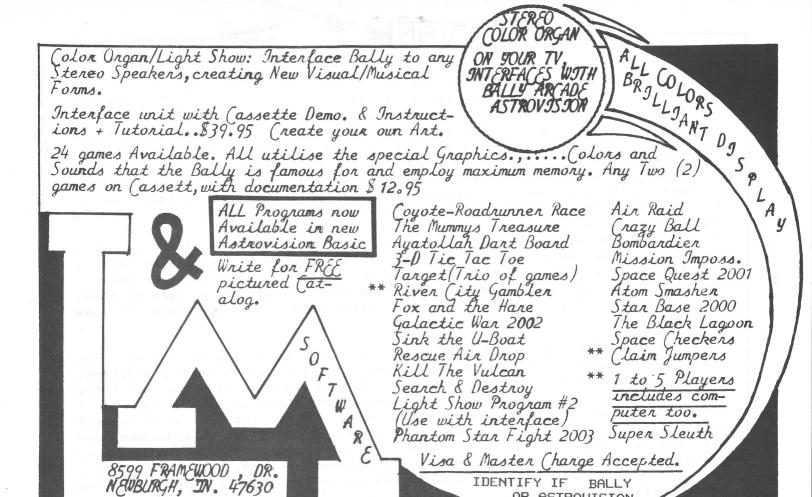


Ed Groebe

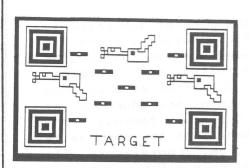
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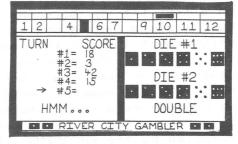
Ads



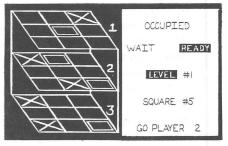
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Target 1 to 4 players

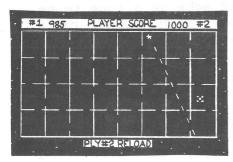


River (ity Gambler 1 to 5 players **

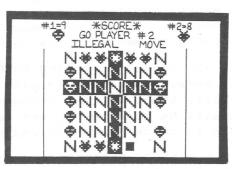


3-D Tic Tac Toe 2 players

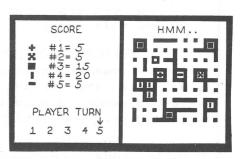
OR ASTROVISION
BASIC



Phantom Star Fighters 2003 2 players



Space (heckers 2 players



Claim Jumper 1 to 5 players **



CONTEST ENTRIES this month are three:

4D2, which is a purely graphics presentation that gives you something soothing to look at and admire. While the program appears random, I am told that it is a giant loop that starts again in about three days. There is a lot of machine language code in it, and it runs in Bally Basic only. The authors are working on an AstroVision Basic version.

Nuclear Math is an arithmetic training game that asks the operator to perform math problems. Correct answers will cool the nuclear reactor thermometer, while incorrect ones will drive the temperature up to a

calamity.

Code-Decode is a 'utility' program that is used for a specific purpose. The program will automatically encrypt a message using some Only another Arcade with the same program will be able to special rules. decrypt the message. Note that this is not a substitution type of code, but real encryption, where a single letter does not always have the same meaning.

BLUE RAM EXTENDED BASIC cartridges are now being delivered. their ad for details of the cartridge. Attach the Blue Ram memory addition, and then insert the Blue Ram cartridge. The screen goes blue and the title (as printed above) comes up. Then the cursor shows up in the small font format, as does anything entered. By using CF=LARGE, the font size changes to the standard. If you have the Ble Ram Keyboard, it can be attached, and entries made through it. The ROM cartridge contains the keyboard operating system, eliminating the old tape entry method.. The keypad works We'll be including some tutorials and programs for the Ram's new Basic cartridge very soon.

Advertisements - The two or three-line items on the last page are subscribers until they get overwhelming. Small display ads up to 1/4 page are also free. Send for rates on half-page or larger ads.

Programs in the ARCADIAN are entirely the work of subscribers. Programs should be sent on a tape (if you have the Bally Basic, I prefer it that way), accompanied by a listing (which may be hand written, as long as it is legible - we only use it in case the tape fails), and a complete description as to operation, etc., of the program. Submittal of a program is considered to be a donation for the common betterment and education of and no payment is made. We do, however, have a monthly contest. Any program submitted to the contest requires a statement that the program is an original work and not a copy of an existing program. Contestants will vie for a \$100 prize, supplied by the ARCADIAN. We have a 5-man rotating judging panel who use their own criteria to decide between contestants. There must be at least two entrants for the contest to operate. At the end of the Volume year, we go back and select 10 of the most popular programs from the entire stock (except contest winners), and make up a tape to be sold by dealers and directly. Sales of these "Best of ARCADIAN, 198x" programs will result in royalty payments to the authors.

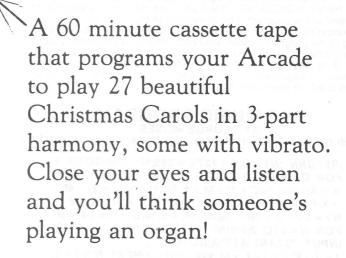
PLEASANT DILEMMA is caused by having both the Blue Ram and Viper extended memory systems here, and having to pick and choose which one to plug into the Arcade. Well, there are two Arcades here now, each with an extended memory and so we will be able to try out both systems in parallel, entering programs into both to check operation and compatibility.

Bit Fiddlers will be presenting a cartridge that will allow machine code programming directly from the keyboard later this month. I expect a full ad in the next issue.

When you're through playing "Space Invaders" . . .

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NEW 3 VOICE MUSIC ASSEMBLER FEATURING NO REM STATEMENTS!

BY GEORGE MOSES

In May, 1980 The Arcadian published an introduction of threevoice music programming to Bally Basic afficianados. I received this program, previously thought impossible in Basic, from its creator, Brett Bilbrey of Dearborn, Michigan and spent about 3 months refining it to make it more easily used and understood by Arcadian Subscribers.

This program opened the door to a new realm of creative expression with my Arcade and I spent hundreds of hours programming sheet music. Along the way, I made changes in the program to clean up the timing problems inherent in the many counting loops and IF statements of the original program. That whole program has now faded into obsolescence as new discoveries have initiated a complete overhaul of the music assembly methods used in the past. Somewhere you have to quit changing a program and say, finally, "This is the way it's gonna be!" That's the program we've included here.

Shortly before completing it, I received a letter from Jim Dunson in Pensacola, Florida that led to the biggest and final revision, the elimination of REM (.) statements for storing the poked data. Jim discovered that you can poke data into the text memory area beyond %(20050), which is the memory address of the SZ indicator at the end of your program. If you command the computer to PRINT %(20050) GO it will print out the memory address of the end of the program. The advantage of this method is that you no longer have to type in those long REM statements at the beginning of the program to store your data. However, you need to use a new method to write the data to tape as your computer won't list the data beyond %(20050). So, I've included a print-to-tape subroutine beginning on line 15 and created for this purpose by Dave Ibach of Northville, Michigan.

THE MUSIC PROGRAM BY GEORGE MOSES With the help of Brett Bilbrey, Jim Dunson & Dave Ibach

- :RETURN ;NT = 0;K = 127;L = 255;M = 256;GOTO 3
- FOR C = A 1TO E 2STEP 3; & (17) = %(C) + M $+ K; & (18) = \%(C+1) \div M + K; & (19) = \%(C+2) \div M$ + K:FOR D = 1TO T:NEXT D;NEXT C;RETURN
- 3 NT = 0;IF B = 0B = %(20050) + 6;%(B 1) = 1;E = B
- FOR N = 0TO 2;PRINT #1,E,;INPUT ""J;IF J ►M INPUT "START AT?"A;GOTO 6
- $J = J K; J = J + L \times (J \triangleleft 0); @(N) = J; NEXT N; NT = 1;$ INPUT "DURATION"D; FOR N = 1TO D; FOR A = OTO 2;% $(E + A) = \%(E + A) \div M \times M + @(A);NEXT A;$ E = E + 3; NEXT N; RUN
- CLEAR ;BC = RND $(32) \times 8 + 2$;FC = BC + 4;NT = 0; K = 127:M = 256
- 7 T = 15; &(16) = 49; &(21) = 12; &(22) = 204
- 8 GOSUB 2
- FOR F = 22TO 16STEP -1;&(F) = 0;NEXT F;CY = 0; PRINT "[1]REPLAY";PRINT "[2]INPUT ";PRINT "[3] CHANGE";PRINT "[4]PRINT TO TAPE R = KP;IF R = 49GOTO 6
- 11 IF R = 50RUN
- 12 IF R = 51INPUT "ADDRESS OF CHORD?"E;RUN
- 13 IF R = 52GOTO 15
- GOTO 10
- 15 H = -24576;NT = 1;:PRINT;CLEAR;PRINT "H = ",#1,H,";E = ",E,";B = ",B,";A = B; FOR N = H TO E; %(N) = KP; NEXT N; %(20050) =B-6::RETURN ;GOTO 6
- 16 FOR N = H TO E; CY = 40; TV = %(N); NEXT N;:RETURN

SAMPLE DURATION CHART

(If song's shortest note is 16th note)

NOTE		INPUT
16th		
Whole		
	F10 4	

Song's shortest note is the reference point receiving a duration of 1. Then, each advance in note category doubles in duration value.

After you've input the program, record it on tape for safekeeping. Then press RUN and GO. The screen will clear and you'll see the beginning address of the first chord at the top of the screen. Using the notes from your sheet music converted to the numbers on the note chart (FIG 2), input the 3 notes in your first chord. Then the computer will ask for the duration of the chord. (See FIG. 1). The duration of a chord is determined by the shortest note in the chord. If all three notes are of identical length there's noproblem. Any notes of longer duration than the shortest sounding note should be carried into the next chord and even into the chords following, if necessary, until their total duration has been accounted for. When carrying a note through two or more chords input it into the same voice and it will continue to play as one continuous, but longer sounding note. To play the same note in successive stacatto beats just input it into a different voice for each chord. (See FIGS. 3 & 4.)



To illustrate FIG. 3, press WORDS RUN GO to get the program running. Input the first chord thusly:

26 GO 39 GO

50 GO 4 GO Allow an interval of time after the Duration entry for the computer to perform the pokes to memory. Then go to the next chord and repeat the process. To hear the two chords type: and the computer will ask "START AT?" Type: 333 GO

Listen! It's just one long, continuous chord. Now input FIG. 4. Select CHANGE from the menu. Then the computer will ask: "ADDRESS OF CHORD?" Type "B" to get back to the beginning of data storage and input FIG. 4 just as you did FIG. 3. Listen to the two chords in FIG. 4. You heard two distinct chords, didn't you? That's what happens when you switch the notes to different voices in succeeding chords. If you have less than 3 notes in a chord, or no notes at all, as in a rest, just input a zero into any voice not being used.

After you input a duration the computer will poke the entire chord into memory as many times as the duration number you selected. Then the screen will print the beginning address of the next chord. Anytime you wish to hear the music played up to the last chord you've input, just put in any number greater than 256. I like to use 333. (Don't do this when the computer is asking for a duration or that chord will be poked into memory 333 times, using 999 bytes of memory faster than you can say "OOOPS".)

Next you'll be asked for the "START" address of the music. If you want to hear the song from the beginning simply input B, which stores the memory address of the first chord. To begin listening in the middle of the song, input the memory address of the chord you want to start at. To hear it again, press the number 1. To resume inputting data where you left off press 2. To change a chord that doesn't sound right press 3. If you press 3 you'll be ask-



ed for a starting location for changing notes. The same rule applies as for hearing music. Input B for starting at the beginning, or use the chord address to start at a specific chord in the middle of the song.

To keep track of where chords are in memory I mark the chord address at the end of each measure on the sheet music. Then I can easily return to the beginning of any measure to hear or change my music. If at any time you input a wrong note and are immediately aware of it, if you haven't put in the duration for that chord yet HALT the computer and press RUN GO. You'll be inputting at the beginning of the same chord you were just working on because the computer doesn't execute a poke to memory until you input the duration. If you have already input the duratin, you can get back to the chord you want to correct by pressing HALT. Then set the variable E equal to the address of the chord you want to correct. RUN the program and you'll be back at that chord. Type in the correct numbers and work forward from there. The timing on this program is very accurate because a chord is poked into memory in sequence as many times as the number of its duration. When the song is played the computer peeks into the locations in the same way, reading the musical data at a constant speed.

The data is read and played by line 2 which is a subroutine of line 8. The starting location of each block of music is stored in the variable A and the end is stored in E. The significance of this is that you can play the entire song with the statement

8 GOSUB 2.

To play the song twice as in a repeat bar just use the statement

8 GOSUB 2;GOSUB 2

which calls the subroutine twice. If you want to repeat only a portion of the music you would preface your second GOSUB with A = -nnnn; E = -nnnn; where A is the beginning memory address of the block and E is the ending address so the computer will know where to start and stop reading the data.

CAUTION: With this program the data is stored in memory addresses just beyond the end of the program, so you can't add any bytes to its length once you start inputting or you'll destroy the beginning of your data. You can remove bytes with no effect at all. In fact, once you're done inputting a song you can eliminate lines 4, 5, 11 and 12. But remember that this will make the [2]INPUT and the [3]CHANGE menu selections inoperative.

The speed of the music is controlled by the variable T in line 7. The lower the value of T, the faster the music will play. Line 8 is a good place to print the title of your song on the screen. Just be sure you've removed enough bytes of program to make room for

the additional text you're using for the title. Then, use a PRINT command to add your title, followed by GOSUB 2. Example: 8 CY = 0;PRINT "CHOPSTICKS";GOSUB 2

To save your program on tape simply get your tape recorder running and then press the number 4 when the menu is on the screen that says [4]PRINT TO TAPE. The entire program will be saved automatically, including the variables that tell the computer where to start and stop playing the music.

NOTE	VALUE	SHARP	FLAT
	12	NA	13
D e	14	13	15
C B	16	15	17
B B bab	17	16	18
Α	19	18	20
A G F E D C	22	20	23
F W	24	23	26
E	26	24	28
D	29	28	31
c Y	33	31	35
B 0	35	33	37
A	39	37	42
G	44	42	47
E Francisco	50	47	53
E 0	53	50	57
D ®	60	57	63
MIDDLE C -	67	63	71
B •	71	67	75
A	80	75	85
G	90	85	95
F E D	101	95	107
E •	107	101	114
	120	114	128
C B A	136	128	142
В	142	136	152
	160	152	171
G	180	171	192
F (**)	205	192	216
G F E D	216	205	230
D •	241	230	254
C	NA	254	NA
	FIG. 2		

THE MUSIC FROM THE BALLY DEMO CARTRIDGE

Run the program and input the following data in columns of four. For example, the first chord is input like this:

24 GO

0 GO

0 GO

Then move one column to the right and continue. When you want to hear the music up to the last chord you've input, type 333 GO. Then input B when asked for the starting address. This is the Bach Allemande you may have heard on the Bally DEMO cartridge your dealer uses to display the Arcade at point of purchase. If you'd like to hear the complete 865 bytes of this song you can find the sheet music for this piece in Schirmer's Library of Musical Classics, Vol. 20, Bach Partitas For the Piano, Book 1, priced at \$3.50 at your local music store. This allemande is on page 6. In this case every chord has a duration of 1.

22 28 37 39 152 152 152 152 37 29 50 37 60 50 75 60 50 42 29 24 37 22 19 28 33 37 33 24 29 37 39 0 152 152 152 152 0 152 152 152 152 0 44 57 33 152 152 152 152 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 90 33 53 60 90 90 90 0 80 67 57 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 160 160 160 160 0 0 0 0 0 180 180 180 180 180 180 37 39 37 29 26 24 22 33 37 39 37 53 22 53 37 24 37 24 26 29 26 22 19 18 16 24 26 60 60 67 67 136 136 136 136 152 152 160 160 80 90 90 101 101 107 107 53 53 90 101 101 50 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 33 90 90 0 80 80 0 0 0 0 75 75

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

If you feel diffident about buying the sheet music then send a blank tape and \$2.00 to me at P.O. Box 686, Brighton, MI 48116. I'll put the complete allemande on your tape plus a companion piece that's just as beautiful, and rush it back to you first class.

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